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SPEECH
OF
EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DELIVERED AT HARTFORD, CONN.

Fellow Citizens of Connecticut:—This is my first visit to the New England States, and I should do injustice to my feelings, were I not to express to you the gratification excited by the frank hospitality of the people, and by the evidences of general prosperity and comfort which I have met at every point. Your country, naturally rugged, has yielded to the influences of industry and art, until its exterior is beautiful, and its productions abundant. Your manufacturing establishments, in great variety, the evidences of industry, are found interspersed with the school-house, the church, and the asylum, emblems of intelligence, religion, and charity.

I must beg you to believe that I have come amongst you in no spirit of vanity. I do not believe I can tell you anything which you have not heard before, or tell it better. My presence is rather to manifest the deep solicitude which the Democracy of the old Keystone feel for the fate of their brethren of Connecticut, just now engaged in a struggle with the common enemy. I would aid the Democracy if I had the power. I would certainly persuade you to join that party, and maintain its principles.

I am, besides, persuaded that intercourse of this kind, between the people of the several States, seldom fails to exercise a most salutary influence upon our social and political relations. Its certain tendency is to remove error and prejudice, and to unite us in bonds of imperishable fraternity. Why should it be otherwise? The imaginary lines dividing the States do not mark the limits of a people strangers to each other: nor are they high walls or deep chasms, that they may not be passed. We are mainly the descendants of the same parentage; heirs to a common inheritance, actuated by similar motives and impulses, and protected by the same general laws.

I am gratified to find so many of the Democrats of Connecticut in council on this occasion. It is the right of freemen, it is a cherished feature of our republican system that has made such counselling together proper and necessary. The elective franchise, the medium of self-government, makes each citizen a component part of the government, vested with privileges and prerogatives, and clothed with responsibilities. It is not only your privilege to vote, but it is your duty to do so, and to understand, as far as practicable, the consequences of the suffrage you are about to cast.

As an advocate of the Democratic party, I set out with the general proposition, that the best interests of the nation require the ascendency of its principles and policy, and the entire prostration of the nondescript opposition. The Democratic party is not only the oldest, but it is the purest and most patriotic political organization that has ever existed in the country. It is the only party now in existence, maintaining principles and a policy applicable to all parts of the Union. The scene before us is a beautiful illustration of its nationality. One of your guests on this occasion, Colonel Orr, is from South Carolina, an original State on the Southern boundary. Another, Senator Weller, is from California, the youngest member of the family, on the shores of the Pacific, distant three thousand miles or more; and myself, from the Keystone of the arch, where the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and the Constitution framed; and yet, our principles and doctrines are in perfect harmony on every topic, and have been enthusiastically embraced by the Democracy of New England. In all past struggles, though occasionally suffering defeat, in the end its policy has been sustained by experience and popular will. The opposing party, by whatever name known, has been as uniformly wrong. Whatever they did when in power had to be undone; whatever they objected to has proved to be wise and proper for the country. Now, we common-sense people think that, for these reasons alone, the Democratic party is entitled to the confidence and patronage of the people. We never employ the mechanic or artist a second time, who has ruined the business the first: and the rule is just as good when applied to the science of government. These, gentlemen, have always failed. They did so in my State, and in your State, and in the whole nation; and now they have the boldness to ask another opportunity. This should not be granted. The lessons of experience are not to be trifled with in this way.

But for the evidence of some of these assertions, Thomas Jefferson was the author of our faith, and our first leader. He had a great struggle with Alexander Hamilton, the ablest leader of the Federal party, at the time the government was first shaped. The latter was the advocate of a system assimilating to a limited monarchy; he wanted a President for life, and senators for life, and other features consistent with a powerful central system; he maintained that the British Government presented the best model the world had ever seen: but the views of Jefferson prevailed, and hence our present representative system. Party lines were not clearly drawn, however, until Adams became President. His election was a triumph of the enemies of Jeffersonian Democracy. The distinguishing acts of his administration were the alien and sedition laws. Under the former it required fourteen years probation to become a citizen of the United States, and under the latter, a citizen was liable to be lashed, or banished from the country, for words spoken against the President and other officers of the government. Under this feature citizens of Berks county, now the Gibralter of Democracy in Pennsylvania, were punished. But when Mr. Jefferson came into the Presidential chair, these laws were repealed. Were they in existence at this time, some of the present enemies of the Democratic party would be hourly in danger of the penalty.

Under Jefferson's administration the great contest was in reference to the acquisition of the Territory of Louisiana. The opposition denounced the purchase as a prodigal waste of the public money, and a reckless extension of the limits of our government. The press teemed with trash of this kind; and the rostrum, and even the pulpit, echoed the notes of alarm. But the purchase was made, and who can count the value of this single feature of Democratic policy. Had the doctrines of the opposition prevailed, the Mississippi river would now be in possession of France or England. The States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa and the Territories of Nebraska, Kansas, and Minnesota, would not be ours, but compose a part of a jealous, if not a hostile power. Their inhabitants would not now enjoy the blessings of a free government; and who, at this day, will dare to say that this measure of the Democracy was unwise, or who would ask to have so many flourishing States driven out of the Union.

During the administration of Mr. Madison the great issue was one of war with England. When that insolent power claimed the right to search American vessels on the high seas, and press American citizens into the ranks of her servile army, the great heart of the nation repelled the indignity. The enemies of the Democratic party, in the main, were against the declaration of war. Some went so far as to meet in your own State at Hartford, to plot resistance, if not treason. But war came and went, and who will say now that it was not the true policy of this nation to have it? In its progress and consequences it honored our flag, elevated our character as a warlike people, fixed more firmly the position of our government as one of the family of nations, and settled great rules of national intercourse and comity, which are now respected by all.

The periods of the administrations of Mr. Monroe and the younger Adams were not so remarkable for partizan issues and great results. Under the former, the Territory of Florida, now a State, was acquired. Gen Jackson was the next President, and during his term the question of a national bank was the great issue. The opposition held that such an institution was indispensable to the business of the country—that we must have a great regulator of the currency, of exchanges and values. But when the bank determined to regulate the politics of the country, Jackson determined to regulate it; and when its appliances had secured the passage of a re-charter through Congress, that man of iron will put his heel on it. The sensation produced by the act was awful. The cry of ruin and tyranny was heard in all parts of the land. Old women and political hypochondriacs were in hysterics. Panic committees were seen wending their way to the White House to remonstrate and implore. But all they could get from the Old Hero was a firm declaration of wholesome truths, touching the future trade and commerce and currency of the country, evincing a foresight on his part which I have ever regarded as more wonderful than his achievements on the field of battle. But now the bank is rated an obsolete idea; its former advocates concede the wisdom of the policy that terminated its existence. Many other great things were done by Jackson. When the French hesitated to pay, Jackson said "by the Eternal," and the money came. When a sovereign State, dissatisfied with the revenue laws, threatened resistance, the same potent voice produced peace. Under the administration of Mr. Van Buren, the sub-treasury was made a leading issue. The purse and sword were notes of alarm. But this issue has been settled in our favor. The institution has worked well, and the sword has been orderly.

In 1840 our opponents attained power once more. Coming in through a kind of political phrenzy, they had a long programme of measures on hand. What did they do! Contrary to their pledges they attempted to fasten another bank upon the country. They did pass a bankrupt act, which in the short space of one year wiped out hundreds of millions of honest debts, and was then repealed in accordance with the indignant voice of the nation. The issues on the question of the tariff, so prominent at that time, have all been settled in accordance with Democratic policy. The next great issue was the annexation of Texas. The measure was supported by the Democracy, and resisted by most of the opposition. But who, among them now, will say that Texas ought not to be ours? Who regrets her admission into the Union, save only a few fanatics? The opposition said war with Mexico would follow, and it did follow. This was the only hit they had made for a long time. War did commence by the act of Mexico, and what then! Why the opposition press again teemed with denunciations against the President and his party. The war was denounced as unjust and aggressive on our part. The rostrum and the pulpit again echoed the alarm, and joined in defaming the government. Even members of Congress went so far as to say that American soldiers in Mexico should be "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves." But the great heart of the nation pulsated in unison with the government, and State after State, company after company, and man after man tendered their services to the President. The spectacle was a proud one, and astounded Great Britain and other jealous powers. The war was a brief and brilliant one, and peace was made on our terms. Had the policy of the opposition prevailed, Texas, long ere this, would have been forced into an alliance with England and France, and California, the richest State in the Union, so wonderful in her past growth, and promise for the future, would still be an integral part of the degraded republic of Mexico, and be inhabited by an ignorant and imbecile people. Had the Democracy no other claim to the favor of the people, this achievement alone should secure them many years of ascendancy and rule. But all the old issues have been settled in favor of the Democracy. Indeed, had it not been the avowed purpose of the opposition to be uniformly wrong on every question, whether of foreign relations or domestic concern, of peace or war, they could not have succeeded so well. Of all the measures they ever proposed there is not now a vestige to be found in the policy of the country. One by one, in turn, their hobbies have fallen at the hand of time; been discarded by the people, and abandoned by their authors. *It will be so with those now pending.* Not only are their hobbies gone, but some of the old parties are gone also. It was the sagacious Webster who wrote, that after 1852 the Whig party would exist in history only, and we have the verification of his prediction.

Now, fellow-citizens, what I wish to impress upon your minds is this: That in this long history covering many important epochs, there never was a time when the Democratic party occupied a nobler position than just now. There never was a time when its ascendancy was more essential to the peace and the progress of the nation; and I am quite sure I have never seen the day when I was so proud of my humble membership in it. In a distinct struggle for the constitutional rights of the States, and the rights of the citizens of each State, the virtues of this old party are best reflected. My friend, Senator Weller, says, that the old opposition party was only intended to perform the offices of a brake on the track. When Democratic locomotion got too high, the opposition answered for a brake. I have compared it to a dead weight on the skirts of progress.

We are rapidly approaching a Presidential election which will involve vital issues. The Democracy will be arrayed on one side, and the combined elements of fanaticism and bigotry on the other. Black Republicanism, alias Abolitionism, will compose one wing of the enemy, and Know Nothingism the other; and notwithstanding the striking dissimilarity in the character of these organizations and the doctrines they hold, I predict their united action against us in the Northern States. Had I not witnessed this humiliating union in my own State, and did I not see evidences of it in yours, I might hesitate to express this opinion. But as was the effect in Pennsylvania, so I trust it will prove to be in Connecticut, and that a large number of the best men of the old Whig party will, by such means, be induced to join the Democracy.

Now, let us analyze the elements of these two parties for a moment, and see how far their union will be consistent with decency and common sense. The Abolitionists would arrest the extension of slavery; they would sever the shackles of the slave; they would give greater political and social rights and opportunities; all this they would do because they say it is humane and philanthropic. The Know-Nothings, on the other hand, seek to make birth-place and religious belief a test for civil office, and on these principles would humiliate this large class of white citizens by sinking them below the condition of their neighbors. The latter move in darkness and in secresy, whilst the Abolitionists act in daylight, promulgating their sentiments everywhere with peculiar boldness. Who would venture to predict that two such parties would fraternize? Imagine them in juxtapositon. With a shade of white on one side, and a shade of black on the other. The one seeking the elevation of the colored man, and the other concerned exceedingly for the humiliation of white people. The triumph of Abolitionism is the triumph of the colored race. The success of Know-Nothingism involves the degradation of a large class of white citizens! But, offensive as the spectacle may seem, you are bound to witness it. I witnessed it in Pennsylvania in 1845, and again in 1855. At the election in the latter year, each of these parties had presented their candidate for Canal Commissioner, a Know-Nothing and Abolitionist or Republican, so that each voter might express his peculiar views. But, on the eve of the election, the leaders withdrew the names of these gentlemen and presented another in their stead; the willing and embodiment of all the isms, and the mass of electors found themselves in a position where they had to take the whole dose or nothing. The foreign born or Catholic abolitionist or republican could not reflect his cherished views without, at the same time, endorsing the doctrines of the Know-Nothings, which were intended to proscribe him from civil office. The Know-Nothing, on the other hand, however national in his views, could not declare his principles without speaking in a voice of Abolitionism also. The result of this shameless attempt to prostitute the ballot-box was a Democratic triumph. A large element of the dissolving Whig party could not stand the whole dose at one time, and they came over to our ranks; and I doubt not such will be the result in Connecticut.

But let us look at these parties separately, and inquire what good thing each would do for the country. And we should not neglect to notice that they are the two parties against which Washington, with wonderful foresight, admonished the people in his farewell address. For one is a secret society, to accomplish political or partizan ends, and the other is clearly geographical in its organization. Read the address for yourselves, and see how striking the application. First then, comes the Republican or Abolition party. It is certainly much older, if not much better than its compeer. Its movements are associated with my earliest recollections of political affairs. It has been diligent in its lamentations over the evils of slavery; and has bewailed the unhappy condition of the colored race in this country for a long time; but has as long failed to present, for the consideration of the people, either a practical or legal remedy. When pressed to answer the question, the most fanatical will admit, that as citizens of a free State, they have no legal right to interfere with the institution; that it is the clear constitutional right of each State to have it or not; will they claim that the States have failed to exercise this right. When the Constitution was adopted, all the States, save one, embraced slavery. Now we have fifteen slave and sixteen free States. Connecticut and Pennsylvania have abolished it. Virginia and Maryland have retained it. The people of the latter States have no proper right to complain against the action of those of the former, and *vice versa*. Nor will it do to say that constant and bitter denunciation by the people of one State against the institutions of another, is no interference; barren as to practical results, it is still fruitful of ill feeling. The certain tendency of which is to alienate the feelings of the people of the several States, and, at the same time, defeat the end in view. Were the people of Pennsylvania to indulge in unkind criticisms of your institutions, I am sure the only tendency would be to force you to cherish them the more closely. Such has been the only effect of political Abolitionism. When southern men, with Clay at their head, started the Colonization Society, what did the Abolitionists do? Did they second the movement? By no means. Nothing would satisfy them but immediate and unconditional emancipation. Their lecturers commenced to harrangue the people, and their colporteurs were sent into all parts of the Union with inflammatory documents, to accomplish this end. The consequence was, that the southern people became alarmed and receded from the position they had taken. The opportunities of the slaves were restricted, their education neglected, and the southern people constrained to adhere to ther constitutional right to have the institution with increased tenacity.—So much for the folly of interfering without a proper right to do so. But suppose no constitutional obstacle intervened, or that the South should agree to emancipate the slaves at a stated period, provided they were taken away or maintained, what could be done? Who would employ, clothe, and feed these helpless beings? How many would Massachusetts take? How many would Ohio take? And how many would Pennsylvania and Connecticut take? Not one! But if they could be brought North, in what particular will their condition be improved? Will they live better? Will they have better ideas of civilization and Christianity? Will they be elevated in the scale of moral being? The answer to all these questions is, to a certain extent, furnished in the pitiable condition of the free blacks. True, there are those who would be willing to give the negro equal, social, and political condition with the Anglo-Saxon; but I am not one of those, and have no patience to even discuss this offensive idea. What then should those abolitionists do? Why, mind their own business. That is generally profitable. Mind your own business, and you are not accountable in any way for the wrongs of slavery. Nor should the people of New England forget that they had an agency in propagating the institution. Their delegates in the convention that made the present Constitution, consented to the continuance of the slave trade. Prior to that time this disgraceful traffic had been legislated against by the States of Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina.—All the New England States voted for the clause continuing the slave trade up to 1818, whilst Virginia and Delaware voted against it. It was this trade that first propagated the institution and regulated its growth. For the increase during that long period, the New England States are largely responsible, and this fact should at least constrain them to a charitable view of this vexed question. The extent of the institution is not to be measured by the Territory over which it may spread, but by the number of beings in bondage. Where I a citizen of Kansas, I should vote against slavery; but in doing so, I would not feel that I was lessening the number of slaves, or doing them a special kindness. Nor would the restoration of the southern slaves to the condition of their ancestors in Africa, better their condition. To change would reduce them to the lowest state of barbarism, and the act would be an outrage upon humanity. But my object is only to suggest these ideas, not to elaborate them. I have no doctrine to present on this point of the subject. I only wish those who are so constantly exercised on the question, to point out their remedy; to tell us what can be done. Nor would a dissolution of the Union free the slaves. The southern States would go together, and of course retain the institution, so long as it might be the pleasure of the people.

The fugitive slave law is one of the favorite hobbies of the Republican party, and I desire to call your attention to the inevitable consequences of their doctrine, for a moment. This is a question of obeying or disobeying the letter of the Constitution, and the Republicans, or Abolitionists, in the main, favor resistance. The Constitution declares, that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." These are very explicit terms. They furnish a distinct guarantee to the citizens of the slave-holding States, that the fugitive should be returned, and made it the clear duty of Congress to devise means to carry out the condition. The Union is the offspring of the Constitution. The two are inseparable. The former could not survive the destruction of the latter. Nor can the Constitution be maintained in part, and disregarded in part. It must be respected as a whole.—Those who resist the letter of any part of the Constitution, virtually repudiates the whole; and those who do this, rebel against the Union; and, doing this, are reckless of the true welfare of both races, and of mankind generally. Those who exclaim against the law with so much vehemence, should remember that it is the creature of the Constitution, and whilst it may not be perfect it is not probable that it will do more than return all the fugitives, were it to do less, it would not be what the Constitution intended. The law of 1793, though very similar to that now in existence, excited but little resistance at the time. It passed the Senate without a division, and received 45 out of 56 votes in the House of Representatives. Massachusetts cast 6 votes for it, and 1 against it. But now other councils prevail, and every man who says that this part of the Constitution must be carried out, is denounced as a "negro driver."

But I must speak of the question of slavery in the Territories. This has long been a topic of angry controversy in Congress. The question was regulated in what was known as the Northwestern Territory, by the ordinance of 1787, a kind of compact between the people of the Territory, the State of Virginia, and the United States under the first confederacy. In the Louisiana Territory it was disposed of by the adoption of what is familiarly known as the Missouri Compromise—an act of Congress, declaring that slavery should not extend north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes. When Texas was acquired, the question was disposed of in the same way. The acquisition of new Territory from Mexico, at the close of the war, presented the question again. An effort was made to dispose of the controversy by extending the Missouri line to the Pacific ocean, but the proposition was rejected, and mainly by the votes of the North. The necessity for some other mode of adjustment was thus presented. The party now complaining most of the Nebraska law, contributed to the creation of this necessity by their hostility to the Missouri line. There seemed to be no alternative left but to refer the whole question to the people of the Territories. Clay, Cass, Webster, and others recognized this policy in the compromise acts of 1850, and it is for this principle that the Democratic party are now contending—the broad doctrine of non-intervention by Congress, and the right of the people in the Territories to decide the question for themselve, on the principle of self-government. As a candidate before the people, I maintained this doctrine; I thought it sound in theory, and that it could not fail in practice. I think so still. Without stopping to inquire how far Congress might legally interfere, I was convinced that it was wise for Congress to forbear.—The principle of non-intervention, or popular sovereignty in the Territories, is in beautiful harmony with our whole Republican system.—The inherent right of self-government, and the capacity to exercise that right, are not determined by geographical lines. A man is none the less competent because he resides in a Territory, nor are his reserved rights under the Constitution less. Many of your neighbors and mine have gone to the Territories. Are they less qualified to judge of their own interests than when they were citizens of Connecticut or Pennsylvania? Certainly not! Is it reasonable [illegible] regulate the domestic institutions under which these men are to live? Suppose the men composing this meeting had determined to go to Kansas, would they consent that those who remain in Connecticut, through their representatives in Congress, should decide their local policy on any question? The proposition seems absurd. The question is admittedly one for the disposition of a sovereign State, and so it should be for the people of a Territory. When the people of a Territory become a State, their will is to be omnipotent. Why should it be restrained during the existence of the Territorial government? Why not permit the full power of the people, under the Constitution, to operate at once? It will do its work in the end anyhow. But this whole question is magnified by the opposition with the view to political capital. They speak of the action of Congress as determining the policy of the people of the Territory forever. That is not the case. The people of a State may change their policy as often as they please. Connecticut had the institution of slavery. She could have it again, and no power on earth dare interfere. Just so with any other State. Kansas, or any other territory coming into the Union as a free State, can afterward establish slavery, and *vice versa*.—Congressional control at most, therefore, can only operate during the territorial probation, and the whole controversy is reduced to this one point; as the people of a State can do as they please on a question of domestic policy, shall they be permitted to do so while a territory. The Democratic party say yes. The Isms say no; and on this the issue is made. But it is diligently asserted that the Kansas law legislates slavery into the territory. That is not true! The words are explicit: that it is the "true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any State or territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof, perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Under this provision it is true Kansas may become a slave State. It might have become such in the end, no matter what Congress might do in the premises. Specific action, as in the case of the Missouri line, if constitutional, would be binding on the people of the territory; but the shackles would fall off so soon as they become a state. The laws of nature will more certainly shape the policy of the State than the laws of Congress. If the climate and soil invite the institution, it will be difficult to keep it out. If they are against it, no agency of Congress can maintain it. For one, I am willing to leave the question with the people, and regard the question as finally settled in that way.

But Democrats are charge with inconsistency for having, at one time, favored the Missouri line; I have already given a sufficient answer to this allegation by showing that the Abolitionists forced the necessity for a new mode of adjustment. But how stands the case on the other side? Wonderfully consistent! When James Lanman, your Senator in 1820, voted for the Missouri line, this party burnt him in effigy. When Isaac Toucey, in 1854, voted for its repeal, they served him in the same way. The Republicans in Congress struggled for two moths to make Mr. Banks Speaker, because he is opposed to slavery, and for this they claim the thanks of Anti-Slavery men in all parts of the country. Within two days thereafter, these gentlemen turned around and elected Gen. Cullom, of Tennessee, a slaveholder, their Clerk—and for this they may claim the thanks of the other side. But you are told that the Territory of Kansas has been invaded by the people of Missouri, and the voice of the *bona fide* citizen has been smothered. It is quite clear to my mind that excesses were indulged at the election; that the ballot box has been abused; that men have voted who had no right to vote.—Bitter conflict, if not actual violence, was the certain consequence of the circumstances surrounding the organization. The attempt to cramp the Territories, on the one hand, and the counteracting efforts on the other, could scarcely fail to lead to abuse of the right of suffrage. But this is not fatal to the theory of the law, nor to its ultimate workings. All sides are being pledged to the protection of the ballot box in future—Southern men as well as Northern—and I think it may be safely assumed that the next election will be a fair one. That uncontrolled and unawed, the voice of the *bona fide* citizens of the territory will be expressed. If the free State party are in the majority, as is so confidently claimed, they will elect the next Legislature and repeal the objectionable laws, and shape the policy of the territory to suit themselves.

I shall now speak of the Know-Nothing organization. This is a party of bad principles and worse practices. They propose to make birth-place and religious belief a test for civil office, and to accomplish the end through the agency of secret and oath-bound societies. At least such is their plan of operations in my State. They profess to believe that our institutions are in danger from the influence of foreing born citizens and the power of the Catholic church. They fight under the motto, that "Americans must rule America." They complain of great evils and then determine to practice them.—They claim to be peculiarly American, but maintain doctrines distinctly anti-American.—Professing deep concern for the stability of our republican institutions, they make war on the noblest characteristics of our whole system, civil rights and religious freedom. Depreciating secret and clannish movements in others, they have adopted the practice themselves. Discarding, in terms of bitterness, Jesuitism in matters of religion, they have determined to try it in politics. Professing peculiar reverence for the name of Washington, they have chosen a plan of political organization against which that good man admonished the people.

Alarmed about the power of the Catholic church! Why, according to the census, we [illegible] to over 25,000 Protestant ministers—thirty of the latter to one of the former. There is surely no cause of alarm in such a state of facts, nor can there be any sincerity in the pretension.—According to the same census, we have twenty-three natives to one foreign born citizen. Is this startling? Can't twenty-three Yankees take care of one Irishman or Dutchman? But I deny the premises and the conclusions. Our institutions are in danger from no such cause.—We have more to fear from elements longer in the country than the much dreaded foreigners.

But who originated this new scheme, and what is its nature? It is "an old enemy in a new garb," one whose long ears the lion's skin does not entirely conceal, as it goes about to scare people. The leading spirits in getting it up are the same who denounced the Democratic candidate in 1852, as a bigoted Protestant, and attempted to prove it by a certificate signed by Whig Catholics in New Hampshire; the same who circulated the famous pictorial biography of Gen. Scott, their candidate, displaying him in the midst of raw Irishmen, listening to their complaints, and ministering to their wants, and all this to prove that he was a generous man, who would not neglect the poor down-trodden foreigner. It was the candidate of these Know-Nothing leaders who travelled the country in the last Presidential contest to win the votes of the foreign-born citizens by ridiculous twaddle about the "rich Irish brogue," and the "sweet German accent." It was their candidate who proposed to interpolate a new plank in the platform, to the effect that any species of humanity mustering in the army for one year should have the right of suffrage. Notwithstanding Gen. Scott's identity with the Catholic church, these Know Nothings voted for him, and they would have done so had the Pope been his daily companion. But Scott was not elected. These much courted people voted as theretofore, some for the Democratic, and some for the Whig candidate, thus vindicating themselves against the charge of clannishness now so freely made. But a change came over the views of their former admirers, the Know-Nothings. The foreign accent lost its charms, and the groups of Irish with whom Scott had mingled, as well as the church with which he was identified, have been converted into hideous monsters to alarm the weak and ignorant; and hence Know Nothingism.

But is it not unjust to disfranchise a man because of his place of birth? He could not help it. Geography is not understood in the pre existent state. Birth a standard for office! Why the idea is only worthy of ridicule. Birth is not a virtue, it is an accident or circumstance. It may be a good thing to be born in this favored country, but it would be better were it a matter of choice. It is the virtue of the animal. The buffalo and catamount have it. The Indian and the negro have it. Tiger-tail, the Indian chief, can boast a better title to it than the oldest of the Know-Nothings. It may be a God-send to political bankrupts to set up a standard of political virtue, which equalizes the meanest with the best; by which Mr. Hiss would out-rank John Wesley, and Benedict Arnold would be preferred to Lafayette. But honest men will repudiate the idea. They will estimate the man by a higher standard, the head, the heart, the soul. They will never consent to look behind the swaddling clothes, or pry into the con-

science of man to fix the tests for political preferment.

But how are these strange dogmas to be carried into practical effect? It is proposed to change the Constitution and laws so as to fix a religious test for office? The very first step in such a scheme is a union of Church and State, in which a profession of the established religion will be necessary to political elevation. If one class of professing Christians be proscribed, will not another soon follow, until the infidel spirit of the country will predominate? The scene of the Sixteenth Century, in Europe, so shocking to humanity, should admonish us against the idea of persecution. Our ancestors were refugees from religious oppression. When Roger Williams, Lord Baltimore, and William Penn agreed upon terms of religious tolerance, it was the second advent of "good will to mankind." It was the greatest triumph of Christianity since the days of Constantine.

But let us look at this subject in another aspect. I hold that the Know-Nothing doctrines are illegal and unjust. We fixed the conditions upon which the people of other countries, of every religious denomination, could become citizens equal with ourselves, and their compliance binds our government and people forever. We have allured them by our boasted declarations, that in this land of liberty each could worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, and that none should molest him or make him afraid; and thus attracted, many came from every country, Protestant and Catholic. Some have felled the forest and cultivated the soil; others have built our railroads and canals; others have become miners, manufacturers, and mechanics; and a few have devoted themselves to the professions and the arts. In all these relations of life, they have added to the growth and general prosperity of the country. They have contributed to the treasury in peace, and have assisted us to fight in times of war.—And now it is proposed to proscribe and degrade them to answer unjust and selfish ends;—to disregard the covenants of the constitution. Has it never occurred to the advocates of Know-Nothingism, that we have no moral or legal right to do this? That civil rights are as sacred as the rights of property? That combinations to destroy privileges conferred by the Constitution, are as infamous as combinations to steal away goods and chattels? or that nothing can have a more fatal effect upon the advocates of civil and religious liberty in other countries, than the recognition of intolerant doctrines in this? Such a step would be a triumph of monarchy and intolerance the world over. Do they not know that the surest way to endanger our republic, is to weaken and demoralize the Constitution, by disregarding its obligations: that it is our best means of defence against the very dangers which they pretend to dread? If they have not considered these things, they are literal Know-Nothings. What our government has agreed to do, it must perform. If the laws are wrong it is our fault, and is good reason for changing them; but as long as they exist, their obligations must be observed. Nor can "natives to the manor born" take away, even by law, rights that have been conferred by the Constitution. Measures prospective in their effect, and they only, are legitimate. However much we may differ as to these, they would furnish no just cause of complaint, and involve no bad faith. Let me not be misunderstood. I am the advocate of no class or sect of people. The Democratic party never has recognised, and never will sanction the demand of any class or sect, as such, for office or honor. We but maintain the equal rights of all; for the native and foreign born—the Protestant and Catholic—leaving each individual citizen to depend upon his own merits for office and honor. This is the Democratic doctrine on the subject. Every man can vote as he may please. He is not obliged to vote for a Catholic or foreigner. No man should vote for a bad man of either class. But it is the indiscriminate proscription of these classes by combination of law, to which we object. There are many reminiscences in our past history to render the idea distasteful. In all the past struggles of the country the foreign-born and native, the Protestant and Catholic, stood or fell together. They did so when the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and when the constitution was made. They did so on every battle-field of the Revolutionary war; in the war of 1812, and in the war with Mexico. The recollection of all these things excites aversion to the proposed proscription. Every page of our past history speaks against it. From the shades of Mount Vernon, where sleep the ashes of Washington, who helped to make these covenants, comes up an admonition against their violation. From the heights where Montgomery fell—from the grass-covered grave of Lafayette—from the silent resting places of the chivalrous Kosciusko and De Kalb—is heard a remonstrance against a violation of the faith on which the battles of the Revolution were fought. Indeed, from every source of moral and political truth comes a from—an indignant frown—upon this scheme of treachery and oppression.

The evil tendencies of secret societies for mere partizan ends, are too obvious to require discussion. Washington has aptly described them as the means by which cunning men may usurp the power of the people, and gain unworthy rule. They are inconsistent with the American character. We boast of freedom of speech and liberty of the press. If evils exist, moral and political, which require reform, let us make a day-light business, and not to go about it like a thief in the night. No practice could have a more demoralizing influence upon the character of our people, nor be better calculated to corrupt the ballot box and jury box, and to embitter the channels of social and political intercourse. The whole tendency is vicious, and the institution will speedily meet what it merits—the universal contempt of all honorable and patriotic men.

And now, fellow citizens, in conclusion, I would persuade you that the surest way to perpetuate our republican government, and its inestimable blessings of peace, prosperity, and happiness, is to maintain with unyielding firmness, the letter and spirit of the Constitution: and by cherishing those liberal notions of public society which have uniformly distinguished the career of the Democratic party. And when did a people multiply and advance in the elements of national greatness with such wonderful rapidity? It is not more than the lifetime of a very old man, since the members of our family of sovereign States numbered but thirteen, and the population of the whole fell below that now counted for one of a family of thirty-one.—The end of the present century, in this ratio, will see the States doubled and the population trebled. The constitution gave us a happy union of States, and under the auspices of both the nation has so prospered: and now the obligation devolves upon us, who are actors on the stage, to perpetuate and hand these vast blessings down to our successors. This is a grave duty, and, in my humble opinion, can only be safely discharged by asserting and maintaining the constitutional rights of the States in their sovereign capacity; by the people of one State forbearing to interfere with the institutions of those of another; by maintaining those great ideas of civil and religious liberty, found at the very basis of our whole social and political system; by avoiding the creation of geographical parties, so suggestive of separation; and by leaving the people of each State, under the direction of Heaven, and the restraints of the constitution, to select and regulate as they may please, those merely local institutions under which they choose to live, and for the good or evil of which they, and they only, must account. These principles and practices settled by the people of all sections of the country, and I should be confident in the belief that the future of our republic is to cover many centuries of brilliant prosperity and progress.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, May 9, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Resigned.

☞DAVID C. LONG, Esq. resigned the office of County Commissioner on Wednesday last, when the remaining Commissioners and the Associate Judges appointed HENRY J. BRUNER, Esq. of Cumberland Valley, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Bruner is one of our most competent citizens, and one of the best and most reliable DEMOCRATS in the county.—The vote stood—Messrs. JOHN G. HARTLEY, JOSEPH B. NOBLE, and JOHN CONRAD, for Mr. Bruner—and WM. WHETSTONE for GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER. Mr. LONG retires with the best wishes of the people. He was an honest, capable, and conscientious man.

THE LOST CHILDREN.

$100 REWARD.

☞We are authorized to state, that one hundred dollars will be paid for the recovery of the lost children of Wm. Cox, of Union Township, Bedford county, if living—and fifty dollars for any portion of their remains by which they can be identified. Up to this time, nothing has been heard of them. Hon. WM. P. SCHELL will pay the money to the finder as above stated.

Senator Bigler's Speech.

☞According to promise, we publish to-day the great speech made by Senator BIGLER in Connecticut a short time since, and ask for it an attentive perusal. This speech addresses itself to the reason of the people, and their good common sense will not fail to appreciate it. The truths he presents are so forcible and logical that they cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of all who read them. We are sure the freemen of Bedford County will peruse the speech with deep interest.

LARCENY OF THE STATE ARMS.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. DRANE and COBURN, charged with the larceny of certain State arms, was tried in the Court of Dauphin County last week. There were two indictments—one for "larceny," and the other for "conspiracy to defraud the Commonwealth." The Court ruled that the first indictment was not larceny, but simply a breach of the parties were acquitted, *but sentenced to pay the costs!* Drane plead "guilty" to the first indictment, and "not guilty" to the second. His testimony implicated Coburn strongly. He stated to the Court and Jury, on his oath, as he had stated to his counsel when first arrested, that he had no authority whatever from the Adjutant General to make sale of anything in the Arsenal. When Coburn was arraigned before the Mayor of Philadelphia, after the arrest and imprisonment of Drane, he acknowledged that he had bought the arms from Drane—said that he supposed he was authorized to sell—*but solemnly and deliberately asserted that he had never had any conversation with the Adjutant General on the subject*—"that he did not know that BOWMAN was Adjutant General." The Mayor took down this testimony in his own hand, and forwarded a copy to Gov. POLLOCK. Mr. CLARK, one of the Chief of Police, was also present at the examination before the Mayor, and stated upon his oath that he had heard Coburn make these voluntary statements. This was before he had time to *manufacture* a platform, as the sequel proves—for, on the trial, to the surprise of every body, he brought two men from Philadelphia to swear that he (Coburn) had met "Gen. Bowman in Philadelphia last fall on the public streets, soon after breakfast," and remarked, "General I got those arms," to which the Adjutant General replied "it is all right." He then asked the Adjutant General to take a drink, which he declined. After which the parties passed on to "Guy's," and one of these witnesses asked "what General was that?" to which Coburn replied, "General Bowman." This testimony was not only in violation of the shadow of truth, but in utter contradiction to the voluntary statement deliberately made by Coburn before the Mayor, and which, we have no doubt, was the cause of his conviction *morally*, by compelling him to pay the costs!

Up to the time Coburn was arrested, we had no personal knowledge of the man whatever—had never seen him to know him—had never had any conversation or correspondence with him—and, when we went to Harrisburg last winter for the purpose of attending to the prosecution of the case, we could not have pointed him out in the House, of which he was a member, if we had been offered the town of Harrisburg and all its possessions for doing so.

Gentlemen of the highest character in Harrisburg (among which was Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lamberton, Mr. Fleming, District Attorney, Judge Dock, and one of the Associate Judges on the Bench,) were called upon the stand to testify to the character of Drane, and all stated that, up to the time of this transaction, he was considered as honest and upright a man as there was in Harrisburg; which fully justified and sustained the present Adjutant General in appointing him to the keepership of the Arsenal. He was recommended by the best citizens in that place.

Messrs. FISHER and LAMBERTON for Coburn—Col. MCALLISTER for Drane—and Messrs. FLEMING and CASEY for Commonwealth. Judge PEARSON, the President Judge, charged the Jury with great force and clearness, in which he fully maintained the high reputation he has always enjoyed as a Lawyer of distinguished capacity, and a gentleman of peculiar dignity and courtesy. The Counsel on both sides made able and eloquent addresses, both to the Court and Jury. Mr. CASEY, who had the conclusion, certainly made one of the ablest speeches we ever heard in a Court House. He justly ranks with the first Lawyers in the State. Mr. FLEMING, too, discharged his duty to the Commonwealth, ably, faithfully, and eloquently. The Harrisburg Court and Bar are an honor to the Judiciary of Pennsylvania.

Democratic Meeting.

Agreeably to public notice a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county assembled at the Court-House on last Monday evening, and organized by appointing Dr. WM. BLAIR President—John C. Black, Wm. Keyser, Maj. James Patton, Maj. Moses M'Ilwaine, Jesse Dicken, and Daniel Heltzell, Esqrs. Vice Presidents—and Col. F. D. Beegle, H. G. Spang, Wm. Leary, and Jacob Reed, Esquires, Secretaries.

The meeting thus organized, on motion, H. G. SPANG, Esq. addressed the assemblage in a speech of great eloquence and power, occupying more than an hour in its delivery. He reasoned with that peculiar force and style which never fails to attract the serious attention of the hearer—and the cordial manner with which he was applauded, left no doubt as to the high appreciation of his argument. We know of no speaker that ever made a more favorable impression upon the people of Bedford county, and we hope to see him take the stump at many meetings between this and the next election. Mr. S. was followed by JOHN S. ROBISON, Esq., of Fulton, GEO. W. BOWMAN, and JOHN P. REED, Esq. who concluded by submitting the following Report from the county committee, which was unanimously adopted, and which is worthy the particular attention of our friends in the country, and it is earnestly hoped the plan adopted will be fully carried out, as it cannot fail to result in the best of consequences:—

Rules adopted by the Democratic Party of Bedford County for its Government hereafter, at the Mass Meeting held in March, 1856.

1. The Democrats of each Township shall annually, upon written notice given, on the 3d Saturday of June, proceed to elect two delegates to represent the township in county Convention; also a committee of vigilance for such township of three persons to serve until others are elected, whose duty it shall be to hold all elections and perform such other duties as pertain to the office. Returns of elections to be made to the county committee.

2. The Delegates so elected shall meet in the Court-House in Bedford on Tuesday following the 3d Saturday of June of each year, and put in nomination a county ticket. They shall also elect Representative and Senatorial conferees to meet similar conferees from the proper Districts; also seven persons to compose a county committee for the ensuing year. To make REPORT of their nominations and elections to the county committee in office forthwith.

3. The county committee so elected shall organize by choosing a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and shall keep a regular record of their proceedings. It shall be their duty to call and notify meetings; to correspond and exercise advisory powers and a general supervision over the organization of the party; keep a record of the returns made by the county convention; to publish these rules in suitable form to the Township committees, and see that said committees act and notify and hold their elections.

4. There shall be two mass meetings held annually, one upon the Monday of August Court, and the other on Monday of the February court. The meeting in August to ratify the work of the county Convention, and fill any vacancies that may occur in the county Ticket, as may be necessary, and the meeting in February shall, by a committee appointed by them, select all delegates or conferees then necessary to be appointed.

ISAAC MENGEL,
Chairman County Mass Meeting.

Attest: John P. Reed, Secretary.

The following Letter was then read, and highly applauded, after which the meeting adjourned:

CHAMBERSBURG, April 21, 1856.

GEN. G. W. BOWMAN:

Dear Sir—For the kind treatment I received from my democratic friends of Bedford county when among them, the generous support given me by them when a candidate for a seat in Congress, and their continued confidence and respect as manifested in the instructions to their conferees to urge my nomination again as the democratic candidate of this district for the same honorable position, I owe them a debt of gratitude which a lifetime devoted to their service would not discharge. Any request of such friends would be complied with by me if within the range of possibility; and any reasonable sacrifice would cheerfully be made by me to gratify the wishes of those who are my co-laborers in the great effort to secure permanency to our free institutions.—It always affords me great pleasure to mingle my voice, feeble as it is, with those who worship at the same political shrine at which I delight to bow.—And yet, my dear sir, I am compelled to forego the pleasure of meeting my democratic brethren of Bedford at their mass meeting on the 5th of May next. I know that they are reasonable men and will not expect me to perform impossibilities. The Supreme Court has fixed the 5th day of May as the return day of the writs of error and appeals from this county. I am concerned in six cases to be argued there, and have all my paper books to make out yet, one of which will occupy at least twenty pages of printed matter, and others nearly as many. My friends of Bedford, I am certain, would consider me unworthy of their support if I would neglect the interests of my clients at such a time. They well know that the Supreme Court will not postpone the argument of my cases to permit me to attend a political meeting, especially when it would interfere with their arrangements for other counties. I really regret this, and the more so, because I was deprived the pleasure of meeting with my Bedford friends in January last, and if an opportunity shall not be afforded me at some future day to speak to them when assembled in county meeting, I shall consider it one of the greatest political misfortunes of my life, not because I should be able to instruct them, or say any thing which they have not already heard, or which others cannot say much better than I can, but of my anxiety to encourage them, as much as in me lies, to a steady, firm, and unyielding devotion to the great principles which, in due time, if we are faithful to our trust, will conquer all opposition, and send a thrill of joy to the heart of every son and daughter of Adam. If life and health are spared me I will address the Democrats of Bedford at their mass meeting in September next. I may at a much earlier day address them in township meetings if they desire it. If nominated I will spend as much of my time in canvassing the district as I possibly can. Will you be kind enough to read this letter at your meeting, and if any further apology for my absence is necessary, please make it for me. Accept my acknowledgments for your uniform kindness, and the interest you have always manifested for one so humble as myself.

Very respectfully,
WILSON REILY.

PICTORIAL BIBLE.

☞MR. DANIEL R. ANDERSON having been appointed agent for Bedford County, for the sale of "*Sears' Large Type Quarto Bible*," illustrated with about one thousand engravings, notifies the public, that he is now prepared to deliver them to subscribers, and all others who desire to purchase. He has commenced travelling the County, to wait upon the people personally, so that all in want of this great work will have an opportunity to get it. And who does not want it?

BRILLIANT VICTORY!!

Philadelphia REDEEMED!

Dem. maj. 4,709!

Know Nothingism Defunct in Pennsylvania!

☞We have glorious intelligence for the Democracy of Bedford county. An election for Mayor, and all the other officers of the great city of Philadelphia, took place on last Tuesday and the result is announced in the following despatch to Hon. JOHN CESSNA, dated Chambersburg, May 7:—

"Philadelphia Election.—VAUX and whole Democratic Ticket elected by over *forty-seven Hundred Majority*. Clean sweep. Hurrah."

The Know Nothings carried the city two years ago by from *eight to thirteen Thousand Majority!* This is the last grunt of the Fillmore "American!" Know Nothings, as admitted by their great organ, the *Philadelphia News*, in the following emphatic paragraph:

The Moral Effect of Victory.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the moral effect of a glorious American triumph in this City, on Tuesday. The larger Mr. Moore's majority, the more influence will that result exercise upon the fall election in the State. Which ever party carries Philadelphia *now* will carry the State next fall. It was so two years ago, and will be so again. The Loco Focos feel the truth of this, and hence the immense exertions they are making now. Defeat now is death to their hopes. Let this fact incite our friends to renewed action. Victory is within their grasp. Let them make sure of it.—*Philadelphia News, May 4.*

May we not now hope that every Democrat who joined the Know Nothings will leave them at once? They are most affectionately invited to "COME HOME." And all old-line Whigs are likewise cordially invited to rally under the unsullied Flag of Democracy. We will meet you on a common platform as BRETHREN—with one provision only, which is that you meet the question without *concealment*. No Democrat that joined the order, can ever be recognized until he gives satisfactory assurance that he has abandoned it. Every Democrat will be expected to talk and ACT as becomes the profession he makes, and none should be either ashamed or afraid to acknowledge his mistake. We are all liable to commit error. Some Democrats were voted for by the K. N's who never belonged to the organization. Of this we are *now* satisfied. *They were taken on trust!*

MISERABLE MEANNESS.

The city of Philadelphia has been disgraced by the action of her Councils in refusing the use of Independence Hall for the public reception given by our citizens to James Buchanan. The Councils, on all occasions heretofore for some years back, have never hesitated to allow the Hall to be used for receiving any eminent citizen of any political persuasion whatever.—The Hall, with their consent, has even been appropriated to the purpose of publicly receiving mere private Associations. Even Black Hawk, fresh from war upon the women and children of our frontiers, was treated to the public courtesies of the Hall. The only exception was in the case of President Jackson. That was the result of very violent party and local feeling, and is regretted by all true Whigs that now cherish that name.

James Buchanan, whatever may be his opinions of public affairs, and whatever may be his political predilections, is a gentleman in character, standing and private life—eminently, and always a gentleman—a courteous and high-toned and amiable gentleman. He is an able, and distinguished *Pennsylvanian*. He has represented our State in both Houses of Congress and was there a peer of our first statesmen.—He has filled the chief seat in the National Cabinet, and has represented our country at two of the greatest Courts in Europe. He has just returned from an embassy, which he left amid the universal respect of Great Britain and of Europe. He has maintained with equal prudence and boldness all the interests and all the honor of the United States. At leaving England the great metropolitan city of London tendered him her formal hospitalities. On reaching this country, the great city of New York hastens to tender him her public courtesies. He comes straight home to his native Pennsylvania. But the metropolis of that Commonwealth of which James Buchanan is a most distinguished son and ornament, the *Pennsylvanian* city of Philadelphia flatly refuses to his friends the use of Independence Hall for his public reception!

Shame, shame! Not upon the city, however, whose people without distinction of party are eager to welcome James Buchanan, whose first citizens of all shades of opinion and association have formally greeted him, and whose big heart, from river to river, swells with shame and indignation at the unparalleled meanness of her Councils. Shame upon the Know-Nothing tomtits and mice who have crawled upon the top of the municipal body politic, and there vex the City with their petty but annoying mischiefs. We are heartily sorry that the name of Mr. Waterman, of whom we would have expected better things, should figure in such indecent companionship, with such fry as Cornman, Welsh, Perkins, Henry and Ridgway.—That obsolete antiquity, Charles B. Penrose, of course took occasion to air his fossil remains.—He would refuse the Hall to Mr. Buchanan because of Mr. Buchanan's political opinions on the tariff, &c.! We suppose that the gentleman always goes for giving the Hall to our firemen friends, because they are good at *leaping* and *running*. Would he have voted for Black Hawk, before he ascertained the Indian's opinion of buck-shot?

These Councils will soon find out that they have not only committed a mean trick but a very silly one. The magnanimous citizens of Philadelahia will soon have an opportunity of avenging this insult to *them*, and they will avail themselves of the opportunity by a majority of thousands.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

MARTINSBURG, Blair Co. May 5, 1856.

To the Editor of the Bedford Gazette.

SIR—I deem it a duty to state that I was a member of the Know Nothing party, of Martinsburg, Blair county; and have been engaged in circulating, as a colporteur, Know Nothing Books, which I am now convinced are in violation of the principles of a TRUE American. I am truly sorry that I ever allowed myself to engage in such a business, because I know it was wrong. In view of these facts, and believing Know Nothingism to be a gross violation of our glorious Constitution, I have renounced it forever, and have returned to my democratic principles which I love better than I ever did before.

JOHN A. YOUNT.

Mr. Buchanan's Reception at Home.

Mr. Buchanan was received with strong manifestations of respect on his trip from Philadelphia to Lancaster on Saturday last. Upon arriving at the latter place, which is his home, the enthusiasm was intense. On the arrival of the procession at the Square, he was received by Dr. F. A. Muhlenburg, chairman of the committee of reception, who addressed him as follows:

MR. BUCHANAN: Representing your friends of the city and county of Lancaster, irrespective of party, I salute you upon your safe return to home and country after an absence of several years, engaged in arduous official duties and anxious cares for your country's interests. We are pleased to see you return with your accustomed vigor unimpaired. Even time has passed gently over your brows, evidently reserving you for future use and higher purposes.

The revolutionary race has years since passed away. How few of the statesmen of the second war—that of 1812—remain! Gen. Jackson and John Quincy Adams, Calhoun and Crawford, Webster and Clay, are gone. The veterans Cass and Benton, and Pennsylvania's two distinguished sons, Buchanan and Dallas, remain to point out the path of duty and honor to impatient Young America. Men of sound principles and pure motives—men of experience, who have been tried at home and abroad—are wanting to advise and counsel, and often to restrain, the eccentric notions of a young, vigorous, and excitable people. You have returned in good season, at an important period of your country's history, when your right judgment and conservative counsels may be required. At the North and South, and even at the far West, dark clouds rest upon the horizon, indicative of storm. From across the broad Atlantic are heard the low murmurs of accumulated power, jealous of the rapid growth of this western republic, this home of the afflicted and oppressed of all nations. Great skill and consummate prudence will be required to conduct the vessel of State through the shoals and dangerous rapids which threaten distractions.

But we trust that Providence, which has heretofore so carefully watched over his favored land of ultimate destiny, will supply the men best adopted to the necessities of the times and circumstances, who, having inscribed upon their pure banner "the constitution and the Union," will, in his name and with this battle-cry alone, march on to glorious victory. May God grant these results! I again bid you heartily welcome home.

Mr. Buchanan replied in a very brief, but feeling and eloquent manner. He referred to the scenes of his boyhood and more mature age as being associated most closely with everything concerning the interest and prosperity of Pennsylvania and her people. He had been honored with the highest trust in their gift; but of all their favors he praised the most that which convinced him that he had never been unmindful of the obligations which he owed to his State and country.

He spoke of the high estimation in which our people were held abroad as a vigorous and powerful nation, and attributed all this prosperity to the love the people had for that blessed constitution which preserves the union of the independent sovereign States of the confederacy.

In the warmest and most affectionate terms he thanked them for the overwhelming kindness manifested for his safe return to his long-wished-for-home.

Mr. Muhlenburg then introduced Benjamin Rush, Esq., to the meeting, as chairman of the committee which had escorted Mr. Buchanan from Philadelphia.

Mr. Rush said: As the organ of the Philadelphia committee, appointed by the people of Philadelphia to escort their distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Buchanan, to the region of his own home, and that his old "friends and neighbors," as he had just said with so much eloquence and feeling, he need hardly say how much pleasure it afforded them to appear on such an occasion before so large and enthusiastic assemblage of their fellow-citizens of Lancaster county. We have enjoyed the pleasure of having Mr. Buchanan among us in Philadelphia for one day: and it was a great pleasure. It had already, he said, been his agreeable duty at Parkersburgh, on behalf of the Philadelphia committee, in passing over their distinguished fellow-citizen to those who were united to him by a nearer tie—the ties of home—to express the high gratification the people of Philadelphia had derived from his visit; and especially in the opportunity so many of them had had in meeting him face to face, and welcoming him back to his native land after the distinguished service he had rendered his country in the high duties he had so ably and successfully discharged in a foreign land. [Applause.]

The welcome thus extended by the people of Philadelphia to our and your distinguished fellow-citizen was cordial and heartfelt; it was without discrimination: it embraced, as was well said by another, "individuals of all modes of industry, and of varied political opinions; it comprehended all pursuits, all interests." It was a spontaneous expression of sentiment on the part of the people of a great metropolis, who felt that it was no more than an act of simple justice to a faithful public servant, long absent in the foreign service of the country, to greet him on his return with a cordial approval of his public conduct, and extend to him a cordial personal welcome. This it was his duty to say to the large and enthusiastic assemblage he saw before him. [Cheers.]

But it was equally his duty to say that there was one exception to this universal manifestation of feeling. On such an occasion as this he could not pass it over in silence. The majority in the councils of Philadelphia, representing—he ought rather to say *mis*-representing—for the time being the city government of Philadelphia, with a littleness that was unworthy of them, and for which they are condemned, [loud cheering,] had refused to their constituents the use of the Hall of Independence for the purpose of extending to Mr. Buchanan those courtesies for which that edifice had been used again and again, under circumstances far less entitling it to be so appropriated. It was his duty, in the name of Philadelphia, whom the majority of the councils of Philadelphia did *not* represent in the unwarrantable act, to denounce, and he did here publicly and emphatically denounce, their conduct. [Loud applause.] He was specially charged to denounce it, and he should be recreant to his duty if he did not do so. [Continued applause.] It would recoil upon the councils.—They would be speedily and indignantly rebuked by the great constituency whom they had thus dishonored—who, at the approaching municipal election in May, would hurl them from power. Of this he would assure the people of Lancaster. [Continued applause.]

What made the conduct of the councils the more remarkable, and the more unpardonable, was the fact that it was scarcely a month since the same hall had been placed at the public disposal to receive an eminent citizen of Massachusetts, Mr. Everett, now, like Mr. Buchanan, in private life; his predecessor in the same mission, his successor in the same great Executive department of the Government; the one, though he accorded all honor to his high public character and services, was certainly not a citizen of Pennsylvania; the other was a most distinguished and cherished son and citizen of our own great Commonwealth [loud cheering] from which he had been absent for several years in the performance of the highest public duties, which he had discharged with signal ability and success. [Great applause.] Once more he would say that the conduct of the Councils deserved the most indignant reprobation, and such he was happy to find was the universal sentiment.

The Press of Philadelphia had already denounced it. The people would very soon administer the withering rebuke of their scornful displeasure. [Continued applause.]

An allusion had been made by the excellent chairman of the meeting (Dr. Muhlenburg) to an ancestor of my own, whose name was associated with that great charter of our liberties, the Declaration of Independence. [Cheers.] He hoped it would not be thought unseemly in him, in connexion with the allusion just made by another, to say that the portrait of that ancestor, and those of most of the other signers, as connected with that great event in our history, surrounded the walls of that hall, consecrated in the hearts of the American people. [Cheers.] Could the men who, in 1776, placed their names to that great instrument which made us a free nation suddenly become conscious now that in the year 1856—that is to say, in less than a single century—an attempt would be made, from factions motives, by men in power, to close the door of that hall against a pure and upright citizen, who had been forty years in the public service, [great applause,] and whose whole public life had been devoted to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and in upholding the CONSTITUTION and the UNION, the seeds of which they planted, [cheers] could the signers of the Declaration of Independence suddenly be made aware of this act of the city council, he believed they would almost blush on the canvas. [Continued applause.]

In conclusion, I hope the day will never come when the exhortations of the distinguished statesman whom they had met to welcome home would fail to meet a warm response in the heart of every true American. They should cherish his patriotic counsels: they should imitate the wisdom which looks to friendly and conciliatory disposition towards other nations, and is not blind to good qualities in others while maintaining the national honor unsullied: and never, never should they for an instant forget the high duty he had enjoined of unbroken fealty to the constitution, with all its solemn guarantees, and undying devotion to the *Union of these States.* [Loud cheers.]

After this ceremony was over, Mr. Buchanan was conducted to Michael's Hotel, and, with a large number of his personal and political friends, partook of a handsome collation, provided by Mr. Michael, the worthy and estimable proprietor.

Mr. Buchanan may well feel proud of this "welcome home" reception.

Mr. Buchanan was then conducted by the committee to Wheatland, about a mile distant from the city, where he arrived about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Yesterday morning he was found as usual in his well-known pew at church.

Letter of Josephine—The Napoleons.

The following touching letter was addressed by the divorced Josephine to the Emperor Napoleon, congratulating him on the birth of his son by his second wife, Maria Louise. It will be remembered that it was because of Napoleon's desire for offspring that Josephine was divorced: but she continued to cherish for him the tenderest affection. Here is the letter:

"NAIARRE.

"Sire:—Amidst the numerous congratulations which you receive from all parts of Europe, from every town in France, and every regiment in the army, can the feeble voice of woman reach you? And will you condescend to listen to her so often consoled you in your sorrows and assuaged the pangs of your heart, when she speaks only of the happiness which has just crowned your wishes? Being no longer your wife, dare I offer my felicitations on your becoming a father? Yes, doubtless, Sire! for my soul readers the same justice to yours as yours to mine. I conceive what you now experience as readily as you divine my emotions on this occasion; though separated, we are united by the sympathy which bids defiance to events.

"I should have been glad to learn the birth of the King of Rome from yourself, and not by the Canon of Goreux, or the perfect, Cuvier, but I am well aware that your first attentions are due to the members of the *corps diplomatique*, to your family, and, above all, to the happy Princess who has just realized your dearest hopes. She cannot be more tenderly devoted to you than I am; but she has had it in her power to do more for your happiness by assuring the welfare of France; she has, therefore, a right to your first sentiments, to all your cares, and I, who was your companion in misfortune only, can claim but a far inferior place to that which Marie Louise occupies in your affection. You will have watched round her bed, and embraced your son, before you take up your pen to converse with your best friend. I will wait!

It is, however, impossible to defer telling you that more than any one on earth, I share in your joy. You will not doubt in my sincerity when I say that far from being afflicted from a sacrifice so necessary to the repose of all, I rejoice that it has been made, *now that I suffer alone. Suffer*, do I say? No, since *you* are contented, my only regret is, that I have not yet done sufficient to prove how dear you were to me."

NAPOLEON III.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the present Emperor of the French, was born on the 20th of April, 1808, at the Tuilleries. His father was Louis Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon. His mother was Hortense, the daughter of Josephine, by her first marriage. The marriage of Hortense and Louis was most unfortunate; they did nothing but quarrel, and in September, 1807, they finally separated at Amsterdam, and Hortense returned to her mother, in Paris, and there gave birth to her son, the present Emperor, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

There is a circumstance well worthy of consideration, as illustrating the dealings of Providence:

"Napoleon the Great set aside his own best friend and counsellor, Josephine, to obtain an heir to the throne of France. He married a Princess of Austria, and by her he had a son. That birth was the culminating point of his power and his dignity. From thence he did nothing but descend. He died in exile—his son also. Who succeeded to his name, his fame, his power? The child of Hortense, who was the child of Josephine! In the person of the Emperor of the French, we find not the offspring of Napoleon the Great, but the off-spring of his discarded wife. What an illustration of the truth of the adage, 'That it is man who proposes, but God who disposes!'"

Josephine is restored in her descendants to the station from which she had been thrust down: while the seed of him who cruelly did the deed to promote his own ambition, has disappeared from the earth.

Know-Nothingism defunct in Boston.

An election was held, last Monday, in the city of Boston, for Register of Deeds and Alderman. The whole city voted, and the Know-Nothings spared no possible effort to elect their nominees. The following was the vote:

Register—Alline, (Citizen's candidate,)	3,295
Rice, (Know-Nothing,)	1,018
Anti-Know-Nothing majority,	2,277
Alderman—Wightman, (Citizen's candidate,)	3,062
Baldwin, (Know-Nothing.)	1,126
Anti-Know-Nothing majority,	1,936

When it is recollected, that a few years ago the Know-Nothings carried Boston by an overwhelming majority, this result is a gratifying proof, that the foul heresy has run its course, and is rapidly "going the way of all flesh."—Let Philadelphia follow the example of Boston, and bury Know-Nothingism so deep, that the trump of the apocalyptic angel, on the last day, shall refuse to rescue it from its grave of shame and infamy.

The Old Line Whigs of Iowa.—The old line whigs of Iowa held a convention on the 12th inst. We learn from the *Burlington Gazette* that Gen. Wm. Dunne Wilson, of Fairfield, presided, and opened the meeting with a short speech. On motion of Mr. Starr, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Iowa, and who has never been contaminated by an *ism*, resolutions were adopted defining the position of the old line Whigs on all the topics of the day.—The resolutions denounce Black Republican Abolitionism in the most emphatic manner, and, regarding themselves as temporarily "under the weather," they counsel the Whigs to "bide their time," to have nothing to do with the Black Republican movement.

The Law of Libel.

One of the very best speeches made during the late session of the Legislature, says the Harrisburg *Union*, was made by Mr. GETZ, of Reading, in the House of Representatives, April 17th, on the "Bill to amend the Law of Libel." We have read this speech with great care, and we do not hesitate to say that we heartily concur in the reasonings and conclusions of the honorable member. A more unjust and pernicious law than the present Pennsylvania law of libel, never disgraced the statute book of a republican State, and we are glad to record the fact that, after the last strong appeal of Mr. GETZ the good sense of the House passed the amended bill by a vote of 45 to 35. All that astonishes us is that a solitary vote was recorded against it. Mr. GETZ, and several other members deserve the thanks of the press and the people for the energy and ability with which they advocated the passage of the bill.

The following is the bill as it passed both Houses:

"That from an after the passage of this act, on the trial of indictments for writing or publishing a libel, the truth of the matter charged as libellous may be given in evidence, and if the jury in any such case shall find that the same was written or published from good motives and for justifiable ends, and that the matter so charged was true, it shall operate to the acquittal of the defendent or defendants."

MOB AT ERIE.

The passage of FINNEY'S Railroad Bill excited the "Erie Rippers" to such a degree that their pent up wrath could not be contained, and, on Friday night last, they vented their fury on the Erie *Constitution* newspaper office, and the houses of several respectable citizens. The immediate cause of the out-break was a fight between young WALKER and a "ripper" by the name of *Cochran*, the latter of whom received a very severe and most righteous whipping. After which the Court House bell was rung, and a crowd of scoundrels and blackguards assembled, who were harranged by the aforesaid *Cochran* in a violent and inflammatory manner. The mob then proceeded to the office of the *Constitution*, tore down the sign and made a grand bonfire in the street of everything in the building of a combustible nature.

A large quantity of printing paper, all of the law library of Mr. JOHNSON, railroad attorney and editor of the paper, with all his papers and railroad accounts, were also destroyed. The mob then got out the cannon, and being excited by the thunder, went to work and gutted the building, entirely demolishing it. The loss of Mr. JOHNSON must amount to several thousand dollars. They afterwards proceeded to the house of Mr. TRACY, another prominent railroad man, and fired several bullets in at the windows, and threw brick-bats and other missils at other houses. The affair is one of the most disgraceful that ever blackened the fame of any city. From TRACY'S they went to WALKER'S, but his windows being fortified by close window-shutters, they were unable to effect anything. Had they succeeded in getting in, they would have been met with murderous weapons, as young Walker's friends had assembled there in considerable numbers.

These proceedings are alike disgraceful to the reputation of Erie and to all who have been instrumental in bringing about this state of things. Of course, the excited and ignorant mob who were the cat's-paws in the transaction, are not half so much to blame as those men, who consider themselves respectable, and who were the remote, if they were not the immediate, instigators of this most outrageous riot. We expect, however, that the *respectable ruffians and rippers* are unable to control their under-strappers, and may suffer in common with orderly citizens, from the blind and stupid fury of their own tools. It is always easier to raise the devil than to get him down again: and "bloody instructions" generally "return to plague the inventors."

What the upshot of the matter will be remains to be seen.

Terrible Fire in Philadelphia.

Fifty Stores and Dwellings Destroyed—One Fireman Killed and another mortally Stabbed—Estimated Loss more than a Million of Dollars.

Last night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the northern end of the large rag and paper warehouse of Messrs. Jessup and Moore, on the south side of East North street, below Sixth. The wind was blowing freshly from the Northeast at the time, and the flames were carried through with fearful rapidity to the other extremity of the store, on Commerce street. The large structure was speedily enveloped in flames, which were carried by the force of the wind against the buildings adjoining, and they were soon in a light blaze.

To add to the disastrous effects of the fire, the burning rags and paper were vomited forth from the windows and carried on the wind in a Southwesterly direction, where they fell in a fiery shower. The firemen were soon in service, but it was speedily manifest that all the buildings West of the paper store to Sixth street, and South to Market street, must be involved in destruction. The State House bell was immediately struck for a general alarm, and its constant strokes brought to the ground the entire fire department of the city.

The worst fears were soon realized. The buildings on the South side of East North street, and upon both sides of Commerce street, were soon in a light blaze, the Market street Stores extended back to the last named street, and the flames were soon pouring out of the windows on to that avenue and threatening to extend to Chesnut street. By 2 o'clock, the Western end of the block bounded by Market, North and Sixth streets, was in flames, and the wind had carried the burning flakes into th block immediately West of the main body of the conflagration. Back of the Western side of Sixth street, a large schoolhouse belonging to the Society of Friends, a carpenter shop, and several small dwellings, were in flames and burning furiously.

The roofs of two large stores on the lower side of Market street, below Sixth took fire, and the roofs of two buildings on the west side of Sixth street below Market, were in flames by half past 3 o'clock.

The scene was now most frightful—the flames shot up high into the air, illuminating the entire city, and threatening to destroy entire blocks to the windward. Commerce and North streets were in flames, and fires were raging on both sides of Market and Sixth streets. The wind, which was increasing in strenght, was carrying a fiery shower to a great distance; all around the scene of devastation persons were hurrying away their families and their goods to places of safety. The firemen, bewildered and distracted at the insufficiency of the means at their command in comparison with the vastness of the field of exertion before them, struggled manfully with the destroying element, and under the judicious command of their officers did the best they could.

The fire continued to spread until after day-light, and when the sun rose a sickening scene of destruction was exhibited. Every building on the north side of Market street, from the unfinished iron structure at No. 219, to Sixth street, was in ruins, and most of the houses on the east side of Sixth street to North street, were down. The western ends of North and Commerce streets were in ruins, while ugly gaps were made in the blocks south and west of the bounds described. Some 50 buildings were destroyed, many of them stores of great value.

MARRIED:

On the 24th ult.. at the Parsonage in St. Clairsville, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. JOHN STOMBAUGH to Miss MARY ANN CLAYCOMB, both of Bedford Co.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

25 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in South Woodberry Township, Bedford county, on the 16th of April last, an apprentice to the Farming Business, named HENRY HORN, about 16 years old. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring said boy on my account. No thanks for his return.

HENRY SMITH.

May 9, 1856.*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified to pay at the office of the Treasurer of said company in Bedford, on or before the 20th of May next, two instalments, being ten dollrrs on each share of stock subscribed.

JOHN MOWER,
Treasurer.

☞Subscribers living in Bloody Run and vicinity, are hereby authorized to pay to Jacob H. Barndollar, Esq. JOHN MOWER.

May 9, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.
☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.
May 9, 1856.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Bedford, May 2, 1856.

LATEST NEWS!
PEACE DECLARED AND NO MISTAKE!!!
Great Arrival
Of Foreign and Domestic Goods!
At The Colonade Store, Bedford, Pa.
All ye in want of SPRING GOODS, call and see as choice an assortment, and as *Cheap* as ever brought to Bedford. I pride myself in showing and selling Goods to Visitors. Call and see my

Cloths	Borazes	Glassware
Cassimeres	Barage Delaines	Queensware
Cashmeres	Fancy Silks	Hardware
Jeans	Black Silks	Groceries
Sattinetts	Vestings	Snuff
Tweeds	Marseilles	Tobacco &
Camblets	Brilliants	General
Checks	Hosiery	Furnishing
Tickings	Ladies' Kids	and all other
Drills and	Gent's do	articles
Bagging,	Emb. Table covers	kept in a
Ducks'	Linen do	Store for
Calicoes	Shoes and Boots	public ac-
Lawns	for Ladies & Gents	commodation.
Counterpanes and	Boys & Girls Hats and	
Muslins	Bonnets.	

The subscriber will be happy to meet his friends, and is satisfied he will be able to please.
JACOB REED.
April 25, 1856.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and JOS. B. NOBLE, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 1st Monday of May (being the 5th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons.

WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Township, April 25, 1856.

Applications for License.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petition for License in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Qurrter Sessions in and for the county of Bedford, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed 31st March, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Drinks, which will be presented for hearing at May Session, 1856, to wit:

Mary Ann Cook,	Bedford Borough,	Tavern.
John Hafer,	Bedford Borough,	"
Valentine Steckman	"	"
Espy L Anderson	" Township	"
Johnson Hafer	" "	"
John Todd	" "	"
John A Gump,	Bloody Run	"
Ephraim McDaniel	"	"
John Crouse	"	"
Bernard O'Neill	Cheneyville	"
Daniel L Defibaugh	West Providence	"
D A T Black	East Providence	"
John McIlwaine	Crossings	"
James Eichelberger	Hopewell	"
John Broadstone	Stonerstown	"
George Gelbaugh	Hopewell	"
Jacob Schnebely	Woodberry	"
Thomas C Reighard	Union	"
Peter Amick	St. Clairsville	"
Jesse Sleek	"	"
George M Colvin,	Schellsburg	"
John M Robison	"	"
James Carnell	Clearville	"
Valentine V Wertz	Harrison Township	"
Jonathan Feighner	"	"
Joseph Foller,	Buena Vista	"
Wm Snider	Pattonsville	"
Valentine Miller	Cumberland Valley	"
George Stuckey	Napier	"
Reuben Smith,	Rainsburg	"
Henry Fluck,	Woodberry	"
Elizabeth Haney,	Cumberland Valley	"
James Burns,	Loudonderry	"
John G Minnich	Bedford Borough,	Eating House
John Foster	Hopewell	"

D. WASHABAUGH, Clerk.

April 18, 1856.

Dr. A. P. Fields
Offers his professional services, in all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, obstetrics, and all other branches connected with the profession, to the citizens of Pattonsvill, Woodberry, Hopewell, and the surrounding community; and hopes, by strict attention, and former success in practice, to give satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. He will always be found at his office, one fourth of a mile north of Pattonsville, unless professionally engaged.
Pattonsville, April 11, 1856.*

NEW GOODS.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the eastern cities and is now exhibiting
AT CHEAP SIDE
a general assortment of new style Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, among which will be found Challi's, Lawns, De Laines, Alpacas, Madonna Cloths, &c. &c., and a great variety of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Linens and Cottonade for Gentlemen and Boys wear.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & BONNETS,
Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, &c., &c.
The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.
Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
April 11, 1856. G. W. RUPP.

NEW STORE, NEW FIRM, AND NEW GOODS.
HEINSLING & BRIDEHAM
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are now receiving all the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemens' DRESS GOODS, among which will be found black and fancy Silks, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Mouslin de Laines, fancy prints from a fip up; Muslin, bleached and unbleached from a fip up, all widths—Super Cloths, and black and fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cassinetts, Jeans, Vestings, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes in great variety and style—also Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Tools, &c.—also, Tobacco, Drugs, Oils, Paints, and Varnish, together with every variety of articles usually found in stores. And, as our Goods are all new, and have been selected with great care in the eastern cities, we hope by strict attention to business and a desire to please to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage—and, to prove that we are selling *cheaper than the cheapest*, all we ask is a call. We consider it no trouble to show Goods, and, as it will cost you nothing to make an examination, you will stand in your own light if you do not call and examine our stock. Our motto, "Down with high prices, quick sales, and short profits," will, we hope, meet with general favor. Country produce received for Goods, and the highest prices allowed.
St. Clairsville, April 11, 1856—3t.

NEW STORE.
And New Goods.
Mrs. AGNIS SAUPP would announce to her friends and the public that she has opened a Dry Goods Store in the room occupied as the Post office, where she has just received and opened a handsome assortment of new style Spring and Summer goods, embracing in part, Black and Fancy Silks, French and Flounced Lawns, of all prices, Shallies and Braze Delains, Curtain Drapery, of all prices, Wool De Lains, of all Colors, Cambrick and Swiss muslins, Buttons, Braids, Cords, Edgings, and Insertings, Ladies and Misses Shoes, together with a little of almost everything to be found in Dry Goods Stores.
She has also on hand, a large and well selected assortment of HARDWARE, which will be sold low, in order to close out this branch of business. She hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public. Purchasers will please call and examine for themselves.
April 11, 1856.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to report facts, in the matter of the distribution of the funds in the hands of A. King and John Cessna, Esq's, Trustees of Meshack Edwards, deceased, will attend to his duties, at his office in the Borough of Bedford on Wednesday the 30th day of April—all parties interested can there and then attend.

JNO. P. REED, *Auditor.*

April 18, 1856.

A List of Retailers

of Merchandize of the County of Bedford for the year A. D. 1856.

Bedford Borough.

	Class.	Tax.
A. B. Cramer & Co.	12	12 00
A. J. Sansom,	14	7 00
Nicholas Lyons,	13	10 00
G. W. Rupp,	13	10 00
Sam'l Shuck & Co.	14	7 00
Kelly & Dugdale,	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	14	7 00
Jacob Reed,	13	10 00
John Arnold, H. W.	14	7 00
Sonnaborn & Co.	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp,	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry,	14	7 00
William Schafer,	14	7 00
Dr. F. C. Reamer,	14	7 00
Collin Lover,	14	7 00
Sarah Potts,	14	7 00
Isaac Lepple,	14	7 00
Job Shoemaker,	14	7 00
Eating Houses.		
John G. Minnick,	8	5 00
John J. Luther,	8	5 00
A. L. Defibaugh,	8	5 00
Jacob Bollinger,	8	5 00
West Providence Township.		
William States & Co.	14	7 00
McElhaney,	14	7 00
Jacob Barndollar & Co.	13	10 00
James M. Barndollar,	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Monroe Township.		
J. Horton,	14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher,	14	7 00
Michael Miller,	14	7 00
Southampton Township.		
John Cavender,	14	7 00
Wm. Lashley,	14	7 00
Lashley & Walters,	14	7 00
Kirk & Fletcher,	14	7 00
Colerain Township.		
James & Beegle,	14	7 00
Diehl & Corle,	14	7 00
Broadtop Township.		
Lemuel Evans,	14	7 00
Fluck & Echelbarger,	14	7 00
Liberty Township.		
David Berkstresser,	14	7 00
Lewis Putt	14	7 00
Jacob Snyder,	14	7 00
John Cyphers,	14	7 00
William Fisher,	14	7 00
John Shafer, Eating,	8	5 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
John S. Schell,	14	7 00
A. B. Bunn,	14	7 00
Statler & Son,	14	7 00
A. J. Snively,	14	7 00
Miller & Conly,	14	7 00
Widow Schell & Son,	14	7 00
Colvin & Robinson,	14	7 00
Juniata Township.		
Turner & Kegg,	14	7 00
William Keiser,	14	7 00
William Platt & Brother,	14	7 00
Joseph Gondon,	14	7 00
F. Hilderbrant,	14	7 00
Londonerry Township.		
Thomas J. Porter,	14	7 00
Jacob G. Devore, Jr.	14	7 00
Harrison Township.		
V. B. Wertz,	14	7 00
East Providence Township.		
John Nycum,	14	7 00
D. A. T. Black,	14	7 00
Edward McGraw,	14	7 00
Hopewell Township.		
John Dasher,	14	7 00
John King & Brother,	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.		
Jacob Brenneman,	13	10 00
G. R. Barndollar,	13	10 00
J. W. Duncan,	13	10 00
Putt & Brother,	14	7 00
James L. Prince,	14	7 00
James S. Bushey, Eating,	8	5 00
Bedford Township.		
Jacob Barnhard,	14	7 00
South Woodberry Township.		
James Piper, Jr.	14	7 00
S. R. Oster,	14	7 00
D. F. Buck,	14	7 00
George Kauffman.	14	7 00
William S. Fluck,	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.		
F. D. Beegle,	14	7 00
G. B. Amich & Brother,	14	7 00
John H. Wright & Co.	14	7 00
T. B. Smith,	14	7 00
G. D. Trout,	14	7 00
John Beegle,	14	7 00
Hinsling & Brideham,	14	7 00
H. Hershman,	14	7 00
Cumberland Valley Township.		
Jacob Anderson,	14	7 00
John May,	14	7 00

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners office in Bedford on Saturday the 10th day of May, 1856.

LEVI AGNEW,
Appraiser of Mercantile Tax for the year 1856.

April 18, 1856.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.
The subscribers having entered into partnership in the mercantile Business, would announce to their friends and the public in general that they have just returned from the East and are now opening and exhibiting in the store room formerly occupied by Elias M. Fisher, a large and splendid assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
consisting in part of DRESS GOODS of the very latest style, Brilliants, Lawns, Alpacca, plain and figured Delaines, all colors, black and fancy Silks, Muslin from a fip up, bleached and unbleached; Prints from a fip up, Shallies, summer Shawls and Mantillas, Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinetts; a large assortment of mens and boys summer wear from 12 cents up; a great variety of Marseilles Vestings, all colors; cotton Chain, Hosiery in great variety, N. W. Collars from 3 cents up; silk and linen Handkerchiefs; also a large assortment of mens and boys summer Hats, Boots and Shoes in great variety, &c. &c.
Also a large assortment of the best GROCERIES, such as super Golden Syrup, N. O. and sugar-house Molasses, Rio Coffee, N. O. Clarified, Geanulated, and steam Sugars, Teas, Spices, Chocolate, Essence Coffee, Tobacco, &c.
Also, a large assortment of Queensware and Glassware, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved Produce. We respectfully invite all in search of bargains to give us a call. Our goods will be shewn with pleasure whether purchased or not.
J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, April 18, 1856.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes, passed the 15th March, 1815, and the supplements thereto, passed the 13th of March, 1817, and the 25th day of March, 1836, and the 9th day of March, 1846, the Treasurer of the County of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned, that unless the County, State, School and Road taxes, due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford County, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes and costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on the SECOND MONDAY 9th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the arrearages of Taxes due and the costs accrued thereon, and said sale will be continued from day to day, until all are disposed of.

DAVID OVER, *Treasurer.*

Treasurer's Office, Bedford, March 28, 1856.

Acres and Perches.	Warrantees or owners.	Amount of Taxes.
	Bedford Township.	
383¾	Jacob Funk,	$ 1 16
10	Alexander Boyd,	1 20
	Broadtop Township.	
245	Joshua Edwards,	1 17
100	William Edwards,	1 17
30	John Grove,	16
365	William Gray,	1 52
499	Charles Richards,	1 41
292	Peter Keagrice,	2 02
100	Mordeca Wheeler,	75
97	Abraham Kerns,	24
47	Wm. T. Daugherty,	1 26
16	William Figard,	12
300	Barclay & Foster,	60
189	Francis Moan,	2 10
325 112	William Ward,	1 95
400	Jacob Myers,	2 50
400	Robert Sharp,	2 50
344	Benjamin Price,	1 20
431	Abraham Henry,	1 20
396 129	James Razon,	1 20
50	Wm. T. Daugherty,	28
400	James Patton,	1 20
160	Josiah Dungan,	24
399	William Bunn,	1 20
431	Montgomery Thomas,	72
372	Samuel L. Tobias,	1 36
433	Margaret Montgomery,	1 56
36	James Conley,	1 95
400	Philip Murray,	2 56
	Colerain Township.	
422¾	Philip Diehl,	1 24
406	Christian Diehl,	1 20
439	David Hessner,	1 32
424	William Scott,	1 28
399	John Smith,	1 20
30	Balser Dull,	36
600	Samuel Williams,	2 25
50	Philip Diehl,	48
100	John Hartleroad,	96
35½	John Steckman,	48
	Cumberland Valley Township.	
354 128	Robert Levis,	84
399 115	William Levis,	1 20
419 108	John Levis,	1 28
444 16	John Piper,	1 32
393 112	George Davis,	88
364	Steele Sample,	1 08
	Harrison Township.	
362 52	William Piper,	48
104½	Jno. Garretson & And. Sheets,	34
250	John Metzgar,	2 67
400	John Metzgar,	4 34
	Hopewell Township.	
400	John Keibel,	5 00
213	Joseph Lancaster,	60
99	Richard Clark,	28
7	E. Puderbaugh, (widow,)	1 48
209	Israel Moans,	2 59
227	Zachariah Moans,	2 83
250	Timothy Moans,	6 25
212	Robert Shaw,	1 24
200	William Nicholas,	48
400	Henry Beck,	5 00
28	George Wishart,	40
	Londonderry Township.	
395	Daniel Green,	1 20
442	John Sample,	1 32
457	Robert Sample,	1 36
444	Joseph Sample,	1 32
220	James Shaw,	1 24
401½	John King,	60
400	F. Abbott,	1 20
399	Thomas McCall.	1 80
350	Samuel M. Barclay,	1 80
400	Mulford Treadwell,	1 80
200	Samuel M. Barclay,	60
	Liberty Township.	
400	Edward Alberti,	1 44
43	Wm. T. Daugherty,	24
60	Abel Putt,	70
86	George Thompson,	36
479	James Laughead,	1 44
380½	Daniel Montgomery,	1 32
403	William Montgomery,	88
401	Margaret Montgomery,	88
	Monroe Township.	
164	Jacob A. Wink,	48
185	Sansom Wink,	48
50	James Means,	16
55	Daniel Means,	12
499	John Treves,	3 09
45	Elizabeth Swartzwelder,	8
7	Hugh Wilson,	32
	Napier Township.	
150	John O'Neal,	4 80
200	Job Mann,	2 50
	East Providence Township.	
421	George Deweese,	1 80
40	Elisha Barton,	26
40	Aaron Barton,	12
60	Charles McLaughlin,	20
400	George Hess,	72
100	Jacob Ritchey,	36
400	William Long,	1 99
400	William Cavin,	1 60
431¼	John Crosby,	1 64
	Providence Township.	
37	Solomon Williams,	40
447	Hannah Alberti,	1 80
202	Nicholas Hammond,	1 20
301	Lemuel Gustine,	1 52
	West Providence Township.	
110	Ezikiel King,	24
	St. Clair Township.	
4 Lots	Jacob Ink's heirs,	48
100	John Stiffler,	1 20
	Southampton Township	
239	Joseph Cooper,	1 32
404	Daniel Huff,	1 20
340	Jacob Herring,	1 04
100	Michael Hevener,	1 02
401½	John Kerr,	1 20
200	James Riggs,	60
339	Stephen Reed,	1 00
439	Willim Reed,	1 04
488	James Reed,	1 20
435¾	Cornelius Cooper,	1 20
100	George F. Alberti,	36
465½	William Bell,	1 20
136	Isaac Hunter,	2 08
	Union Township.	
400	John Swaggart,	96
400	Leonard Swaggart,	3 60
266	Alexander Gardner,	2 16
116	William Smith,	041
43	Samuel Burket,	52
116	John Shee,	88
100	James Johnston,	88
50	Frederick Snyder,	28
315	Jeremiah Jackson,	2 52
411½	Jacob Swaggart,	2 48
440	William Pierson,	2 64
440	Ebenezer Branham,	3 96
120	Conrad Imler,	72
200	Christley Bowser,	1 80
100	George Laib,	60
100	Jacob Burket,	1 20
150	Peter Shoenberger,	88
400	John Still,	5 00
396	Adam Black,	2 28
200	Marcus Irvine,	1 20
322	Michael Shimer,	4 41
400	Michael Shimer,	5 00
439	Griffith Evans,	2 64
403¾	Phillip Stine,	2 44
439	Wilson Hunt,	2 64
438¼	Alexander Scott,	2 60
127	Peter Shoenberger,	3 16
124	Peter Shoenberger,	2 68
40	Peter Shoenberger,	24
	South Woodberry Township.	
474	William Montgomery,	3 32
212	Robert Shaw,	1 24
440	Peter Shaw,	2 64
51 106	Martin Loy,	32
249	Martin Loy,	1 20
54 100	John S. Hetrick,	32
	Woodberry Township.	
496	Robert George,	5 85
416	John George,	5 85
421	Alexander Boyd,	5 85
403¾	Alexander Montgomery,	5 85
432	Hannah Montgomery,	5 85
346	William Montgomery,	5 85
194	Daniel or Paul Wertz,	1 51
100	Henry Swoop,	2 88
	Middle Woodberry Township.	
10	Martin Hysong,	56
40	John Watt,	1 80
117	Daniel Montgomery,	7 44
180	Daniel Montgomery,	2 40
400	Margaret Montgomery,	29 55
100	Andrew Baker,	1 29
20	Andrew Bosler,	84
2	Philip Croft,	42
10	Adam Souder,	63
Lot No. 72	Jacob Strock,	63
Lot No. 74	Jacob Strock,	1 59

OFFICE FOR RENT.
For Rent, and possession given immediately, the law office lately occupied by John A. Blodget, Esq.
G. W. Anderson.
April, 25, 1856.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to recdive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.
Bedford, April 25, 1856.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM.
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Elias S. Hook, dec'd, will sell at public vendue or outcry, upon the premises, on SATURDAY THE 26th DAY OF APRIL, all that tract or piece of Land situate in Cumberland Valley Township, in the county aforesaid, late the property of said E. S. Hook, dec'd, and now in the occupancy of his family; containing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO ACRES and twenty-five perches, more or less. This property is favorably located, with a dwelling house and stable thereon erected.

SALE to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when due attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

GEO. H. SPANG,
April 4, 1856. Adm'r.

OFFICE C. V. M. P. Co., Feb. 28, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Board of Directors of the above Company have this day levied an assessment of five per cent. on all premium notes belonging to the company and in force on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1856, except on original applications approved from November 20, 1855, till said 6th day of February, on which there is assessed three per cent., and on all premium notes expiring between said dates (and not renewed) three per cent. And the members of this company are hereby required to pay their several amounts so assessed to the Treasurer or authorized receiver of this Board, within thirty days of the publication of this notice.

Test, JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.
March 28, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Miller, late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES CESSNA,
SAMUEL WHIP,
Administrators.

March 21, 1856.*

NEW WHOLESALE
DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Ressler, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY W. RESSLER,
Executor.

March 21, 1856.*

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Bernard Means, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, deceased. All persons having claims on said Estate are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

RACHEL MEANS,
HORATIO J. MEANS,
March 28, 1856.* Adm'rs.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having disposed of his entire stock of goods to Mr. JOB SHOEMAKER, begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the public for the generous patronage conferred upon him whilst in business—and takes great pleasure in recommending Mr Shoemaker to the kind regards of the former patrons of the Store, as a young gentleman every way worthy of their support and friendship. He will renew his stock in a few weeks when he will speak for himself.

ELIAS FISHER.

March 21, 1856.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Trains will leave daily, Sondays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.
Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30	1.00
Fisher's Summit,	6.46	1.18
Rough & Ready,	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run,	7.11	1.41
Markle sburg,	7.23	1.53
M'Connellstown,	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58	2.28

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Markle sburg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

Land Warrants!

Wanted, within thirty days, a number of Land Warrants, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

WM. P. SCHELL.

March 14, 1856.

Dwelling House for Rent.

The subscriber offers for rent that large and comfortable Brick Dwelling, on Main-street, nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette. It has all the necessary out-buildings, and is every way desirable for a private residence. Possession given on the 1st of April.

G. W. ANDERSON.

March 14, 1856.

H. NICODEMUS,

Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,

BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

DICKINSON'S CORN-SHELLER.

I have purchased the patent right for Bedford County, of Dickinson's Patent Corn-Sheller, and I am prepared to furnish every Farmer with this very useful and convenient machine. It comes very highly recommended both at Pittsburg and New York. It is not necessary for me to detail its merits. I want every body to see the Machine, as it carries with it its own recommendations. Its price brings it within the reach of every man, being $10, when delivered at my house.

JOHN HAFER.

Reference is made to the following Persons.

D. C. Long, G. B. Wisgarver, Jacob Zimmers, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Dunkle, John Alstadt, Samuel Imler, Phillip Zimmers, Daniel Fetter, John Fiester, Jacob Yount, Wm. Keeffe, Asa Silvers, S. Vondersmith, Job Mann, John Alsip.

Jan. 25, 1856.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

The subscriber has for rent, on reasonable terms, four brick dwelling houses, all in good repair, handsomely located, and well finished. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

N. LYONS.

Bedford, Dec. 28, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORNER BALTIMORE & MECHANIC STS.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

JOHN B. KELLER, Proprietor.

This Hotel, recently kept by Sam'l Luman, is undergoing thorough repair and is a very fine, large, airy building, situated in the most central and business part of Cumberland.

THE ROOMS are large, and well furnished with all the necessary fixtures and appliances to render guests comfortable.

It will be the earnest desire of the Proprietors to render, in all respects, entire satisfaction, and he flatters himself that his efforts will will be crowned with success.

There is attached to said hotel an excellent stable capable of accommodating 60 head of horses. Drovers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

A careful hostler in attendance at all times.

☞A porter in attendance at the cars, &c.

☞Rates of boarding 25 cts. per meal.—Boarders taken by the week, month or year.

Sept. 21, 1855.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill: V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

CLOVERSEED for sale by G. W. Rupp.

GOODS of all discriptions sold at reduced prices, by G. W. RUPP.

Feb. 22, 1856.

Cloverseed.

The subscriber has for sale, at the Hotel of V. Steckman, Esq. a lot of first-rate Cloverseep, which he will dispsoe to those in want of the article at a fair price.

SAMUEL BARNHART.

Feb. 29, 1856.

The University's

FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23. 1855.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

NOTICE!

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Burns & Snively, was dissolved on the 20th Feb. last, by mutual consent. The books of the Schellsburg store will be in the hands of A. J. Snively for collection and settlement up to the 28th March, inst. and the Buckstown books in the hands of James Burns, Jr. up to same period for settlement and collection, where all persons indebted to said firm will call ank settle up their accounts without delay. The business will hereafter be conducted in Schellsburg by A. J. Snively, and in Buckstown, Somerset county, by James Burns, Jr. where they invite their old customers and the public in general to give them a call and examine their stock of goods, as we are determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

JAS. BURNS, Jr.
A. J. SNIVELY.

March 7, 1856.—3m.*

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

WHO WANTS A FARM!

☞To those who wish farms—to have fertile land at a cheap price, and on easy terms, your attention is called to the *Ridgway Farm and Coal Company.*—Twenty five acres or more in proportion are given for $200, payable in instalments of $1 per week, or $4 per month. It is located in Elk county, Penna. and has one of the best markets for its produce in the State. The soil is a rich loam, and is not to be surpassed for farming, as examination will show. It has the best elements of prosperity, being underlaid by two rich veins of coal, and will shortly be intersected by four rail-roads. The timber is of the most valuable kind. Title unexceptionably good, and warrantee deeds are given. It presents a good and substantial opportunity to commence farming, providing for one's children, or making an investment. Further particulars can be had from the Pamphlets which are sent to inquirers. Letters answered promptly. Apply or address SAML. W. CATTELL, secretary, 135 walnut street, north side between 4th and 5th streets, Phila. Full information is contained in the pamphlets. Feb. 15—3m.

MINERAL WATER,

FROM THE

Artesian Well, St. Catharines,

CANADA WEST.

The reputation which this water has acquired as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney complaints, want of action in the digestive and Urinary organs, Pains, weak Joints, Palsy, scrofula, and the many complaints which females are subject to, is a certain guarantee that they will find almost immediate relief by its internal use in connection with the bath.

The proprietor has in his possession numerous certificates of the cures performed. The wife of a physician eminent in his profession, for many years labored under "PROLAPSUS UTERI," or falling of the womb: before using the waters of the Artesian well she was unable to walk, but after its use for a short time, she was entirely restored to health.

The water as offered for sale is strongly concentrated and free from any drug or foreign admixture, so that a teaspoonful mixed in a half pint of cold water is a sufficient dose for an adult.

By mixing one-half of a 50 cent bottle of the Canada mineral water in a tub of fresh water of the proper temperature, a perfect bath is formed from which all the benefits of a regular Saline Bathing House can be secured at home.

For sale in large bottles, price $1, small do. 50 cts. by R. B. JONES, Jr.
77 Dock street, Philadelphia, sole agent for Penn'a.

The water will be sent by express to any part of the state, by remitting the amount in money or postage stamps.

N. B. Persons wishing to act as agents in any part of the state, can apply as above for terms, &c.

Feb. 15—3m.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford: J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run: A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. E. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

⁂They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

Shoe Store.

A. B. Cramer & Co have just received a very large stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for fall and Winter—part styles as follows:

Mens' Superior Waxed Doubled Sole Boots
Mens' " City made Calf do
Mens' " Heavy Kip-Lined do
Youth's " Waxed Doubled Sole do
Youth's " Kip " " do
Boys' " Kip " " do
Boys' " Calf " " do
Womens' " Doubled Sole Kip Bootees
Womens' " " fine Calf and Seal do
Womens' " fine Goat Morocco do
Women's " Parodi Bootees—very handsome.
Girls Morocco, Kip and Calfskin Bootees
Children Shoes of every style and Price.

Doubled sole Gaiters—Gum Shoes &c., in fact Boots and Shoes to suit every purchaser.—If you want a pair of Boots or Shoes please give us a call and you shall be suited in price and quality.

☞Exchange Store is the place to buy Boots and Shoes!

Oct. 12, 1855.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Blacksmithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

Jan. 18, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.